

the First Congressional District in South Carolina is ably represented in the Order of Ahepa. President John B. Carroll, Vice President George J. Morris, Secretary Ted N. Gianaris, Treasurer Constantine N. Palassis, Supreme Governor John G. Speliopoulos, and all the members of the local chapter of AHEPA in Charleston, S.C., are to be cited for their outstanding display of community spirit and progressive leadership. Supreme President Sam Nakis and his fellow national and international officers are to be commended for maintaining the high standards and forward thinking of the organization.

Today, as in times past, AHEPA stands ready to come to the aid of people in need. Today, as in times past, AHEPA is a leader in the community educational projects. In the course of the past 50 years, AHEPA has contributed to war orphans, boys homes, hospitals, libraries, refugees, and student scholarships. AHEPA has sent disaster relief to victims of hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes.

Who can forget the \$500 million worth of war bonds which AHEPA sold in World War II?

On this 50th anniversary, let us offer thanks for the many lives that AHEPA has touched in the past 50 years, and to also offer them every success in the years ahead.

#### DRUG TRAFFIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wolff) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today, newspapers across this Nation carried a syndicated report concerning the seizure and destruction of some 26 tons of opium in Thailand on March 7, 1972. According to Columnist Jack Anderson, the CIA and other Federal agencies have learned that only about 5 tons out of the 26 were actually opium, the rest was reportedly cheap fodder.

My colleagues are well aware of my persistent efforts to expose the major role of Thailand in the illegal and deadly heroin traffic in the Far East. On March 8, 1972, I addressed the House on this grave matter and commended the Thai Government for their action in burning the 26 tons which they had said was a rebuttal to my charge that Thailand was not taking adequate steps to halt the drug trade.

If much of this seizure was not, in fact, opium, then I must again cite this as an example of the lack of cooperation which we have been receiving. The commitment of the Congress to halting drug traffic at its source caused the Foreign Affairs Committee to adopt, with only one dissenting vote, my amendment to halt aid to Thailand because of its role in narcotics traffic.

If there was deception on the part of the Government of Thailand in this case, it would not be without precedent in the conduct of international relations. However, what really concerns me is the possibility of deception on the part of our own government.

been specifically calculated to stem the intense congressional criticism of our antinarcotics efforts in Southeast Asia.

Let us look at the record on this matter. In March 14 Secretary Rogers and Mr. Newman of the State Department testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee. In response to my questions that day, they officially confirmed earlier press reports of the destruction of the opium.

Saturday's edition of the New York Times carried an op-ed article by Nelson Gross, the senior adviser and coordinator for international narcotics matters of the State Department. Mr. Gross devotes an entire paragraph to explain the collection and destruction of the opium in Thailand.

In its efforts to control the situation, the Thai Government has also initiated a resettlement program for the old Kuomintang Chinese irregular forces by which the Kuomintang would turn over all their opium stocks to the Government and cease their involvement with narcotics in return for land upon which to permanently resettle. Twenty-six tons of Kuomintang opium were burned by Thai officials on March 7, 1972.

Because of my active interest in this problem, I have received numerous "leads" during the past few months. Recently, I received several unconfirmed reports that the opium burning may not have been genuine. Naturally, I did not, and still will not, charge that I have been deceived. However, last Thursday, the State Department did inform a member of my staff that there was no truth to such rumors and that two BNDD agents were at the scene of the burning and did test samples from the seizure.

As Members of Congress and specifically the Foreign Affairs Committee, we expect to receive all reports on narcotics matters, not just the favorable ones. I demand to see all of the information available on this case and if this material is not forthcoming, I will request the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee to hold an inquiry in this matter.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a few comments on another matter of great importance, far removed from the drug trade in Thailand. I have just returned from a visit to the Federal courthouse in Fort Worth, Tex., where I met with a constituent of mine, Mr. Thomas Laffey.

Mr. Laffey, along with four other New Yorkers, is being held in the Tarrant County jail in Fort Worth for civil contempt of court. He has been incarcerated for more than 1 month. He has not been charged with any crime or wrongdoing, nor has bail been set in his case. He is being held prisoner for his refusal to answer certain questions posed by the Federal grand jury which has been impaneled in the northern district of Texas.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the fate that has befallen Mr. Laffey's family is not unlike that of many other families of prisoners. His children are left without their father; his wife is left without the necessary means of support. His family, which had been sustained by his work as a real estate agent, must now look toward the government for welfare to sustain them.

Yet, this case is different. All of these men reside in the New York metropolitan area. However, they were summoned more than 1,500 miles away to appear before a Texas grand jury. All of these men are being held without bail. Even the alleged assassin of Governor Wallace has had bail set for his crime. They are being held without charges and can be held without benefit of speedy trial for the life of the grand jury—in this case 18 months. Even if they are released at the end of the 18 months, the impaneling of another grand jury could put these men right back in jail. This, it seems to me, is hardly compatible to the fundamental right of habeas corpus and freedoms which are guaranteed by our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, the occasion of my visit was the first time in 1 month that Mr. Laffey had seen natural light. I submit that this is not proper treatment for a man who has neither been charged with nor convicted of a crime. In fact, he is not even provided the same quality of facilities and programs that are afforded to even federally convicted felons.

As I met with him in the heat of the Texas summer and as I have thought about it for the past 2 days, I continue to be shocked and worried that this case could set a precedent for the type of preventive detention inconsistent with democracy. I do not know whether Mr. Laffey is innocent or guilty. I personally told him that if he were found to be guilty, I would be in favor of his receiving the full sentence of the law. But the fact is that in this Nation a man is still innocent until proven guilty and there is a basic principle of the right to bail and a speedy trial involved in this case.

I traveled to Texas to visit him to demonstrate my commitment as a lawmaker to these basic principles: I do not want them to be stripped away from the fabric of this Nation's legal system. I cannot help but feel that the type of treatment afforded to Mr. Laffey in this matter is not unlike that which I saw just 3 weeks ago at the Long Kersh Detention Camp in Northern Ireland—people held for months on mere suspicion without trial.

When Mr. Laffey's family, and subsequently, Mr. Laffey himself called upon me to help them, I responded because this case does not affect them alone: it affects all of us. If I can take the man at this word, he swore to me that he had never been to Texas, known anyone in Texas, written anyone or called anyone in Texas. He was shocked to be subpoenaed to appear in Fort Worth, and now this veteran of our Armed Forces is wondering what kind of justice America really provides to her citizens.

These are some of the issues at stake in this case and why I continue to bring the plight of one man to the attention of my colleagues and the American people. These are the reasons which have prompted me to call for a congressional inquiry by the Government Operations Committee in the role of the Justice Department in this case. Certainly the innocence or guilt of these individuals is a matter for the courts to decide. However, the question of these men's basic

constitutional rights and personal freedom is a matter which must concern us as their elected representatives.

I have also requested a meeting with the appropriate officials of the Justice Department to be briefed further on this case. I am not seeking to intervene in the operation of a separate branch of Government. However, I feel it is my duty to see that not only the constitutional rights of these men, but of all Americans is not infringed upon by proceedings which raise the kind of questions that I have discussed.

#### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, About 50 years ago in the city of Atlanta, Ga., the national fraternity of the Order of Ahepa was established. The word AHEPA is an acrostic, and is derived from the initials of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This group and three other separate organizations, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena, work in cooperation towards such objectives as promoting and developing good citizenship, education, and fellowship in this Nation and around the world. From here in the United States where the group originated, the organization has now branched out and established groups in Canada and Australia.

The Order of Ahepa by working at the local, district, and national levels has achieved a great deal towards attaining the goals they have set for themselves. Some of the many various contributions this organization has made are relief programs to help victims of natural disasters, National Scholarships for deserving students, relief programs for war refugees in many parts of the world, establishment of the Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute of Miami, and many other services, including the sale of 500 million dollars worth of U.S. war bonds during World War II as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury.

I would like to congratulate this group for their accomplishments and thank them for the great service they have rendered for this Nation and others. A special thanks goes out to the men who serve as officers in this organization in my own district, Mr. Ernest Macrides, Peyer K. Marinos, Robert J. Harris, and Kikos Athanas. Men like these and their organization show the great humanitarian and national devotion of the American People.

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS' WEEK

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, this week as in the past 13 years, we must again mark the existence of a Captive Nations Week. It is a pity that such a Commemoration has to exist, just as it is a pity that

these several nations must exist bound by the shackles of the Kremlin's slavery.

Since the development of a tribal organization among men when one nation has tried to encroach upon the property and the rights of another nation, the invading nation has had to revert to the use of treachery and bloodshed. Now the Communists of the U.S.S.R. have forcefully stamped their dreadful monogram upon the homelands and possessions of the captive, East European people, but as yet their attempts to stamp their mark onto the hearts, souls and minds of these proud, relentless people have been fruitless.

As the citizens of these imprisoned nations have not given their very beings into the indomitable forces or their countrymen living on foreign soil, including the United States, quit the fight, neither shall we, the United States, as an entire nation, deny these nations our support. We must also proclaim and make known to the rest of the free world the bitter truth of the Moscow tyranny and pledge ourselves to affording the people of Albania, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia a degree of hope that in the end they shall against all odds have what is rightfully theirs.

#### A WELFARE REFORM PROGRAM WHICH SEEMS TO MAKE SENSE

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has before it a welfare reform program which appears to make more sense than other pending welfare measures in the Congress. It proposes realistic reforms. The bill, by Senator RUSSELL LONG, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, would place emphasis in getting people to work rather than getting them on welfare programs. It is universally accepted that something must be done to stem mounting costs of welfare. It is disturbing that there now seems little progress on the bill despite the fact it is highly important that a welfare reform measure be enacted into law during this session.

Let us start out with the premise that those who need help should get it. This includes those who cannot work. Those who are aged or infirm in particular should have the steadying hand of Government ready to offer assistance. These latter are actually in need of more generous help from the Government than they are receiving. They are the ones for whom welfare really is intended.

One of the principal weaknesses in present welfare programs has been in the Aid to Dependent Children program. Under Senator LONG's plan, recipients would be compelled to take jobs if they are physically able to work. Some of them would receive Federal subsidies for lower paying jobs in order to insure them a livelihood. It also would create a Federal work agency which would insure that useful jobs are available if none are

Most important among the innovative features of the proposal are those which would revoke Federal assistance to any family if the adult in that family refuses to work.

For too long, welfare cheaters and just plain lazy people have hidden behind the faces of hungry children and, in effect, have dared the Government to deny them a livelihood. Many of them flatly refuse to accept or even to look for a job. The American people are very tired of this situation.

Many families with working parents receive far less in wages than do some of the welfare recipients who do nothing but feed from the public trough. We can sympathize with the needy, but not with the greedy.

Senator LONG's proposal, or some other realistic measure, should receive the strong support of the Congress. The costs of welfare are going right through the ceiling. As it presently is constituted, the program provides an open invitation for the growth of bureaucracy and for mistakes, delays and abuses from mounting confusion between Federal, State, and local welfare agencies. Latest figures show there are 15 million Americans on welfare. The number is growing rapidly. It is time for a change.

#### SALUTE TO EDUCATION

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, today as I join my colleagues and the National Education Association in a "Salute to Education," I hesitate to praise the entire educational system of this Nation. If, in this, my salute, I am expected to praise without seeking to remedy, I might as well be expected to salute the educational "flag" for the "colors of its cloth."

As a former school teacher and administrator, I have firsthand knowledge of the many strides the educational system has made. Our schools are better equipped than I could ever have imagined as a young man teaching in Colorado. Our teachers are specialists, better trained to aid the student in discovering and transmitting his talents and ambitions to the needs of the Nation. The schools are avenues by which youth can learn to compete and coexist in the adult community. More students than ever before are planning to attend colleges and universities.

However, we are faced with major problems which overshadow this progressive education. The Nation has learned that more classrooms and college preparatory classes do not appeal to the potential drop-out. The quest for better quantity has led us to over-population in many career positions. Our constituents have begun to say "No" to increases in taxation in order to build more. The educational "ideal" has seemingly taken the place of "ideas" in education.

I am not downgrading the values of education. However, I am saying that we must re-evaluate our priorities; noting success with failure, past with present, and learn ourselves.